



suspended until further orders.

on 28 June, 2017

tams of this City. The plate containing the inscription having been deposited in the cavity of the stone, by Capt. Phipps and Lieutenant Paton, His Lordship delivered a solemn prayer suited to the interesting occasion; and, the superincumbent masonry being laid, dismissed the assembly with his blessing.

We cannot help offering our cordial congratulations on the commencement of this good work, and our best wishes for its future success.—The inconvenience felt from the want of sufficient accommodation in the two Presidency Churches, as well as from their situation, which almost precluded the regular attendance of the inhabitants of our extended and extending suburbs towards the East, have long rendered such a measure highly desirable.—By the liberality of the Government a spacious and handsome structure is about to be erected, with a view to the comfortable accommodation of all who are desirous of attending its ministrations.—The Church will for this purpose be considered almost wholly open, and we do not doubt that its Service will be numerous and reverently attended.

Within the compound of St. James's Church, will be erected a neat School, with a residence for a School Master annexed to it, out of funds bequeathed to the Bishop, especially a £500 bequeathed in trust to his Lordship for charitable purposes.—This establishment, intended for the benefit of such poor as cannot obtain admission into existing schools, and will, we trust, eminently tend to the promotion of solid Christian principles.

We subjoin a copy of the Inscription above alluded to.

ECCLESIE SANCTI. JACOBI.
APUD CALCUTTENSES.
JACTA. SUNT. FUNDAMENTA.
DIE. XIV. NOVEMBRIS.
ANNO. SALUTIS. MDCCCXX.
PRIMO. REGIS. AUGUSTISSIMI. BRITANNIARUM.
GEORGI. IV.
VIRO. PRÆNOBILI.
FRANCISCO. MARCHIONE. DE. HASTINGS.
RES. INDICAS. UBIQUE. FÆLICITER.
GERENTE.
SACRIS. PRÆPOSITO.
THOMA. FANSHAW. EPISCOPO. PRIMO.
SUMPTUS. SUPPEDITANTE.
HONORABILI. MERCATORI. ANGLO.
CORUM. SODALITATE.
POWLAL. PHIPPS. CENTURIONE.
OPERUM. PUBLICORUM. CURATORE.
ARCHITECTO.
INCEPTO. FÆVATE. ET. PRO. SUO.
AGNOSCAT. CHRISTUS.
AMEN.

the Bengal Hurkaru, Nov. 17.

OF MALAY PIRATES.

It is a pleasure in bringing to the public the following account of the exploits of the spirit with whom the Defeat of 20 Malacca, off Caba, on the Island of the little Brig *Pallas* of this port, 150 tons.

Her Crew consisted of 24 persons only, when she left this port,—including the Commander, Chief Mate, Gunner, and Seacunnies.

Captain Roberts modestly avoids taking notice of the part he bore in the action, but says "too much praise is bestowed on Mr. Smith, the Chief Mate, and the brave little Crew for their conduct on this occasion, the whole of whom I consider to have been at all increased, but I am glad that 5 of the specified number, together with the long-boat, were on shore at Caba during the whole of the action. It requires only to be read to be admired, and comment on it from our pen is therefore quite unnecessary.

Extract from the Log Book of the Brig *Pallas* Aug. 2, 1820.

"First part of these 24 hours, a light breeze from the S. W. with pleasant weather. At 2 A. M. sent on shore the long boat, with one Seacunnie and four hands. At 5 30', Captain Roberts repaired on shore, in the jolly boat. At 7 A. M. saw from off deck, twenty large Prows, standing towards the brig; fired a gun and made a signal for the boats. At 7 30' from hearing the boats beating, and loud shout on board the Prows, together with their landing directly on for the brig, knew them to be Pirates, loosed and set all sail. At 7 45' one on board the jolly-boat with Captain Roberts, the Prows being then within gun shot, endeavoured to slip the cable but found we had not time to make a buoy fast, the Prows being almost alongside, cut the cable at the 90 fathoms mark for the safety of the vessel as well as the crew on board, and made, all possible sail, with a light breeze from the S. E. when the headmost Prow hoisted a black flag at her mast head—and one upon her larboard quarter a white flag with a black dagger and skull. Fired the starboard broadside, loaded with round and cannister, into the headmost boats, who instantly returned the fire, which was kept up on both sides. 'till 9 30' when a moderate breeze sprung up from the S. W. Set the starboard studding sails, and the breeze freshening, by 10 was out of gun shot.

At 10 15' breeze decreasing, and at 10 30' calm, hauled in the studding sails and up courses the Prow coming up very fast. Shifted two guns to the aftermost side port, and at 10 45' the Prow being again within gun shot, opened

their fire, not having steerage way. They kept under our stern, and from the constant fire they kept up, cut our sails, and standing and running rigging, very much. Shifted two guns aft to the stern mooring ports, and fired upon the nearest Prows who then pulled up on our quarters, when we kept up a constant fire with the stern guns, two aftermost guns, and musketry; the Prows being then within half pistol shot.

At 11, the whole of the Prows having come up, surrounded us completely, when our fire commenced on both sides, which was returned by the whole of them and lasted 'till 1 30' P. M. when the boat having a black flag hoisted, struck her colours, and pulled from us. A breeze springing up at the same time from the W. S. W. made all possible sail, when the whole of the boats, after discharging their guns at us, lowered their sails, ceased firing, and pulled in shore.

In hauling our wind, to weather Pallas Isle, gave them our starboard broadside, and sunk the boat that had formerly the black flag flying. Perceived that the remaining 19 Prows had pulled and anchored close in shore and blockaded the mouth of Caba river; deemed it expedient for the safety of the vessel to proceed to the first port upon the coast, were any of H. N. M. cruizers might be lying, and knowing that gun boat No. 17, Captain Kolfe, was then lying at Longa Leat, bore up and made all possible sail for the above-named port.

At 3, commenced overhauling the rigging, masts, and sails, and found the starboard fore-most fore-topmast shroud, larboard fore topsail sheet, starboard main topsail and top-gallant braces, and almost the whole of the running, rigging shot away. Found a shot had struck her hull on the larboard side in the waist, one the brake of the fore castle on the larboard side, one under the starboard counter, and one, the main-mast about 12 feet above deck; found the courses, topsails, main top-gallant sail, and fore and aft mainsail cut very much; expended two coils of 2 and 2½ inch coir rope for running rigging. Fired twenty six broadsides during the action, and found expended, two hundred pounds of powder, two hundred and sixty round shot and forty cannister ditto, and thirty four bags of musket balls, each bag containing twenty six, and two hundred and forty two ball cartridges.

At sun-set Tanjong Tu N. W. ¼ W.—Tanjong Boonch S. W. by W ¼ W.—and Pulo Panjang S. W. ¼ W. off shore about 7 leagues. At 8 30' equally appearance to the S. E. came to, with the best bower, in 9 fathoms, and veered out to 25 fathoms cable. Furlled sails, &c.

The Calcutta Journal, Nov. 18.

English Extracts.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, JUNE 17.

HOME V. LORD F. BENTINCK.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, against Lord F. Bentinck, for a libel. The action was tried before the Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and was for a libel on the character of the plaintiff. The libel was contained in the report of a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to inquire into certain charges exhibited against the plaintiff, of which Court the defendant was President; and as such, presented the report in question to the Commander-in-Chief. The plaintiff, considering the report as containing libellous matter reflecting on his character, brought an action against his Lordship, and subpoenaed Sir Henry Torrens, the Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, to produce the report. On Sir Henry being called on to do so, the Counsel for the defendant took an objection to the production of the report, on the ground that it was a state document, and therefore that Sir Henry was not at liberty to produce it. The Chief-Justice held the objection to be good, and directed a verdict to be entered for the defendant. The plaintiff tendered his bill of exceptions, and brought his writ of error, which this day came on to be argued before the Judges of the Common Pleas and Barons, in the Exchequer Chamber.

Mr. Littledale now contended, in support of the verdict, that the report from a Court of Inquiry to the Commander-in-Chief was a confidential communication, made by order of the Crown, and could not be called for by an individual, as the production of it might be highly injurious to the public service.

Mr. Evans, on the other hand, argued in support of the bill of exceptions, and contended for the right of his client, to have the report in question produced in evidence. He maintained that the Court of Inquiry was an illegal and unconstitutional Tribunal, and that the Crown had no power to institute such a Court; if, however, their Lordships should be of opinion the Crown did possess such a power, it would not avail the defendant in the present case, since the Court of Inquiry on the plaintiff was not held by order of the Crown, but by that of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

The Court was cleared, and their Lordships deliberated for about 10 minutes, when strangers were again admitted.

Chief-Justice Dallas delivered their judgment, which was in favour of the right of the Crown

to appoint Courts of Inquiry, and further declaring, that the decision of the Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench for excluding the evidence in question was correct.

Verdict for the defendant confirmed.

THE ARMY.

The following General Order has been issued by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the late occurrences in the 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Guards:—

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 24th June, 1820.

It had been the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to await the issue of an investigation into the circumstances attending the recent occurrences in the 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Guards, before his Royal Highness should circulate to the army any observations which the nature of these occurrences, and his sense of duty to the service, might suggest; but the exaggerated rumours which have agitated the public mind upon this occasion, being calculated to weaken the confidence which the army, and the nation in general, have ever reposed in the British Guards, his Royal Highness feels it incumbent upon him to take this method of declaring, that the King places the most firm reliance upon the loyal attachment, good order, and discipline which have always distinguished and rendered the different corps of his Majesty's Guards, an object of just pride and boast to the country; and that his Majesty could never permit himself to believe, that a casual departure from the principles of discipline in any one Battalion, the instigators of which will be reprobated and punished, as they may be found to deserve, could afford any just grounds for entertaining a suspicion, calculated to sully the reputation earned in the face of the world, by the gallant services of all the regiments composing this distinguished body of troops.

Highly, therefore, as the Commander-in-Chief must reprobate any dereliction of the strict principles of subordination, which some discontented and evil disposed individuals may have originated in the 1st Battalion of the 3d Guards, it is still a satisfaction to reflect (and it is with pride his Royal Highness indulges the feeling) that the disposition of the other Regiments of Guards remains firm in a becoming sense of what is due to discipline and authority; and that they are incapable of bartering their high character, for a participation in discontents which were equally frivolous as they were groundless.

This order to be read at the head of every regiment and corps in the army, and entered in the Order Books.

By command of the Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

As a proof how important the insertion of names in the public prayers has always been considered by Royal Personages, we quote the following anecdote of the Electress Sophia. In the beginning of the last century, this lady, being the heiress to the Crown under the Act of Settlement, was by one party urged to come to England, whilst another party maintained that she ought not, because her residing in England would promote the inconvenience of holding two separate Courts, as well as upon various other grounds. The Electress Sophia wrote on that occasion to the Archbishop of Canterbury: and so highly did she value the prayers of the church, that she mentioned it as an equivalent to her keeping a Court in this country. Queen Anne was suspected, under the advice of Tory Ministers, of secretly aiding the Jacobites; and the Hanoverian party awakened to sense of danger, urged the Electress to appear in England. The letter of that Princess after speaking in respectful and grateful terms of Queen Anne, adds; "and above all her Majesty did order me to be prayed for in the churches." So highly did that Princess value that mark of public acknowledgement.

At the Coronation of King William and Queen Mary, the Champion of England, dressed in armour of complete and glittering steel, his horse richly caparisoned, and himself and beaver finely capped with plumes of feathers, entered Westminster-hall while the King and Queen were at dinner; and at giving the usual challenge to any one that disputed their Majesties' rights to the Crown of England (when he had the honour to drink the Sovereign's health out of a gold cup, always his fee), after he had flung down the gauntlet on the pavement, an old woman who entered the hall on crutches (which she left behind her), took it up, and made off with great celerity, leaving her own glove with a challenge in it, to meet her the next day at an appointed hour in Hyde park. This occasioned some mirth at the lower end of the Hall; and it was remarkable, that every one was too well engaged to pursue her. A person in the same dress appeared at the place appointed, though it was generally supposed to be a good swordsman in that disguise. However, the Champion of England politely declined any contest of that nature with the fair sex, and never made his appearance.

[The News,—July 2]

LATE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

Documents recently published, to prove M. Olive Serres to be the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, the late Duke of Cumberland:—

George R.—Whereas it is our Royal command that the birth of Olive, the Duke of Cumberland's daughter, is not to be made known to the nation during our reign: but from a sense of religious duty, we will that she be acknowledged by the Royal Family after our death, should she survive ourselves, in return for confidential services rendered ourselves by D^r. Wilmot in the year 1739.

Dated Kew Palace, May 2, 1773.

Witness, Chatham.

This is to certify that the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot was duly solemnized according to the established laws of the Church of England, by myself.

March 4, 1767. J. WILMOT.

Present at the marriage {Brooke.

of the above parties. {J. Addee.

This is to certify, that Olive, the only child of the above parties, was born April 3, 1772.

J. WILMOT R. WILMOT, WARWICK.

London, March 4, 1816.

I solemnly declare Mrs. Olive Serres to be the daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland.

WARWICK.

I consider it just to state, that the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot was solemnized in my presence by bans.

London, May 2, 1815. WARWICK.

I consider it proper that I should declare, that a sacred obligation prevented the late Dr. James Wilmot and myself from disclosing Mrs. Olivia Wilmot Serres's birth during the King's life.

Green-street, April 2, 1816. WARWICK.

I solemnly promise my protection to my cousin, Olivia Serres, should the Earl of Warwick depart this life before the King.

June 3, 1815. EDWARD. WARWICK.

London May 3, 1777.

Memorandum.—That Lord Chatham hereby promises his future protection to Olive, the infant daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, and Olive, his wife; and undertakes to see paid to the said Olive 500l. yearly, until a suitable provision is settled upon her, in consideration of my promising to observe a sacred secrecy as to her birth during the King's life.

J. WILMOT, CHATHAM.

Memorandum.—That the Earl of Warwick hereby acknowledges having received from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland the sum of 2,000l. on account of Olive his daughter, which sum the Earl of Warwick holds himself answerable for to myself.—Witness the signature of his Lordship.

J. WILMOT, WARWICK.

OLIVE WILMOT.

The only child of H. F. Duke of Cumberland; by Olive Wilmot, his lawful wife, begotten on her body 1771; born April 2, 1772, but baptized by her two Christian names only, to ensure privacy, as the supposed infant of my brother Robert.

J. WILMOT.

December 1, 1819.

At my return from Devonshire, I solemnly promise to acquaint the Regent with the birth of Mrs. Olivia Serres.

EDWARD.

The Queen was at Barnes on Sunday, to see Mr. Ball's mansion, on the Terrace, for her summer's residence, and soon after her arrival, the principle inhabitants, &c. of Barnes and Mortlake crowded the Terrace, and cheered with the usual acclamations of joy "Long live the Queen!—God preserve the Queen!" with repeated huzzas until her Majesty left the village.

It has been stated in some of the Papers, that Mr. Madison, late President of the United States of America, arrived at Cork on Tuesday last, in the Nelson packet from Bordeaux.—This statement is not correct—the Gentleman who arrived in the Nelson is a Mr. Crawford.

THE GREEN BAG.—John Brown was charged by Oddy, a patrol, with occasioning a riot. Oddy stated, that he saw the prisoner and two or three others in St. Martin's-lane, each having a bundle of papers, which they were vending to the by-standers at a penny each. One of them had a large green bag, ornamented with a sheet of parchment on one side, and suspended to a long pole, which he waved about, while they all shouted, with Stentorian lungs, "Here's a true and faithful account of the patriotic speech of Sir Francis Burdett, and here's the *rale* green bag, for the small charge of one penny."

Mr. Birnie.—What have you to say, Mr. Brown, to this charge?

Brown said he did not know he was a-doing any thing wrong. He was out of work, and wanted to *arn* an honest penny.

Mr. Birnie.—An honest penny, you call it! But what is the green bag for?

Brown.—Why, your Honour, that be a sort of a sign, seeing that the speech is about a green bag.

Mr. Birnie.—Then, Sir, I shall keep your green bag, and you must find bail. I must not have the peace disturbed by such fellows as you, with your green bags and nonsensical speeches.

Brown was committed for want of sureties.

[Evening Mail,—July 3.]

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY BHAWGO PANDORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1820.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.
HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

THE QUEEN.

Mr. Wilberforce rose. He could assure the house that, notwithstanding he could not have the same reluctance to enter upon the subject before the house after what had passed, yet he did conceive that he had undertaken a very great burden, as, in truth, he felt the task one of extreme importance. He felt this so forcibly, that, if it had not been from imperious sense of duty, he should have almost shrunk from its execution. (Hear, hear.) But he must say, that he had been supported in his determination to undertake that task, by the kindness which he had already experienced from the house and from the chair throughout the whole course of this business, and still more so by the persuasion that they had all of them one common feeling, that they were all of them animated by one universal desire to prevent if possible, that fatal inquiry, which, he feared, must be the consequence of rejecting the motion he was about to make. While he confessed that a sense of their great kindness operated upon his mind and his feelings, there was one thing which he was most solicitous to press upon their attention.—it was that which he wished the house to bear constantly in mind. If there should be any thing defective in his argument, or weak in his statement, let the house only remember, that if it did not come to some conclusion, if it did not adopt some measure for preventing this fatal inquiry, there could be no man who thought as he did on the subject, who would not anticipate, as the consequence, the greatest of all evils that could befall the country. Who would not anticipate the incalculable injury it would cause to the dignity of the crown. He had also, he would observe, in the first place, to lay in for himself a claim upon their indulgence, and even their pity, for any thing which should be said by him, that might appear to be spoken without that natural respect which he felt, upon constitutional and even Christian principles, for those who wore the crown of this country. He was not used to handle these subjects; and if, therefore, he should say any thing which could seem to be wanting in that caution or respect which he was accustomed to bestow on other topics, he trusted that he would stand excused to the house for so involuntary a fault. It was his scrupulous intention to abstain from all such expressions; but if he could fall into them, as it was natural for all men to do when their feelings might prompt them to use words warmer than customary, he hoped they would be ascribed rather to the very peculiar nature of the case, and of his situation, than to any intention of treating with irreverence those to whom the highest respect was due, and for whom he entertained it. He had one other thing to observe at this part of his speech, and that was, to enforce upon the attention of the house the great peculiarity of the circumstances in which it was placed, and of the case which it had to dispose of: and though, undoubtedly, he wished that all their measures should be adopted with a strict regard to the constitution and forms of parliament and its proceedings, yet he could conceive that under circumstances like the present, and upon a question such as that on which they were to decide, it might be impossible to adhere altogether to that strict form of proceeding which, indeed, might be better to observe in all cases, and of the nature of which no

person was more sensible than himself. These were the claims he had to make on the indulgence of the house, but he could not help also encouraging another idea, which had suggested itself to him from the papers which lay before them—an idea, the verification of which, he must say, was of the highest consequence both to his Majesty's ministers and the legal advisers of the Queen, and well entitled to their serious consideration. He only hoped that the house would commence, prosecute, and finish this business, and indeed all others into which they might enter, with the same spirit in which the conference that formed the subject of these papers had been conducted. He should now advert to the wish which was expressed in a very early part of these conferences—he believed, in the 6th page of the printed papers—and which was, “that the persons named to frame an arrangement, although representing different interests, should consider themselves, in discharge of this duty, not as opposed to each other, but as acting in concert with a view to frame an arrangement, in compliance with the understood wish of parliament, which may avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two houses.” It was with that disposition, with that feeling, and with that spirit, that he also wished the house to approach the business they had now before them, he wished that they would consider themselves as different parties so opposed, but that they would consider that the interests of all parties, not merely of those before the house—not merely of the King and the Queen—not of one or of the other, but those of all persons in these kingdoms, were here in question. If they wished to discharge their parts with fidelity and affection to the constitution and to the country, they must then act in the strictest spirit of that protocol, not as representing opposite interests, but, on the contrary, as acting in the framing of an arrangement, in compliance with the understood wish of parliament, which might avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the subject of the papers before the house. He would now just for a moment consider how it was that they had been brought into that situation to which they now found themselves reduced. There were laid before them, upon the Queen's arrival in this country, papers comprehending a variety of statements containing charges against her Majesty, into which it was proposed to inquire. He would advert to that day when his judgment no less than his feelings prompted him to request of the house that some interval might be given, some pause might be allowed, some effort made, for the purpose of avoiding the fatal effects of examining these papers. By the motion he had then made, he was sure that he only anticipated, and that scarcely by a second, the universal feeling of the house; and, in consequence, that pause was granted without any opposition. The communications now before the house consisted both of those papers which he had just noticed, and of the correspondence and protocols which followed between his Majesty's ministers and the law-officers of the Queen. Undoubtedly it was not his intention to go more particularly into these papers: but he must say again, that the conferences—without meaning to express any opinion as to any one particular conference—appeared not to have been in any degree of an angry or petulant character, but to have been conducted in some measure with a proper spirit, and without any wish to injure the feelings or the credit of either party. He would own that his hopes had been particularly raised even by the appointment of the persons who

were named to carry on that delicate negotiation; and he could not but feel almost a confident hope that the means would at length be found of averting so fatal an inquiry; and that hope he entertained upon this principle—that, that event was likely to take place of which he was so desirous, on account of the feeling in which those who represented the parties, it now clearly appeared, had been acting. He meant, that although they who were so acting for the interests of both parties should not find that they could agree exactly with each other, yet, as he did hope, they might approach so near as that the House of Commons might prevail upon them to do away with minor points of difference, and that they might heal, or at least, if not entirely heal, so far relieve the wounds of their principals, as to render them more likely to be healed than if no conference had taken place. He would confess what was the state in which the business was now left; but that was a perfectly natural one, for they must see that agents for any two parties so circumstanced were in this situation—that the one of them could not be expected to concede to the other quite so far as an agent having in some measure the interests of both parties in view, and at the same time general and public interest also; for such an agent might make those concessions without being liable to the same objection from his principals to which the concession of the other agents would be liable from their parties. And he begged the house to take this position into their serious consideration, for the house might be expected and called upon to go farther into the views of those interested than the parties themselves had perhaps ventured to anticipate. He was sorry to say—however, at least it was a disappointment to him, and a very great one he thought it, that those conferences were closed without coming to any amicable adjustment; but he would fairly state, that a careful perusal of all the papers, so far from extinguishing his hope of an accommodation, had suggested a hope that an accommodation might yet take place. It was only required, he thought, that the parties should go coolly and calmly to weigh all the circumstances, of the case, and, above all, to consider well in what a situation they would place themselves, and all the country, if they should proceed in an opposite course, and this inquiry should be prosecuted to its termination. He was totally at a loss to conceive how it could be so prosecuted with any good hope, or to any good end. The motion which he had determined to submit to the house was framed in order to put an end to the unhappy differences which prevailed between the two principal members of the royal family. And, first of all, he had been very strongly induced to adopt the expedient of endeavouring to prevail upon that house to agree to an humble address or addresses which might have in view the appointment of something like an arbitration of those differences, and of effecting an amicable arrangement between the two illustrious parties. Upon very mature reflection, however, there had appeared such extreme and insuperable difficulties, both constitutional and others, in the way of carrying it into effect—and even if carried, he could not be certain what ultimate effect it would have—that he found himself compelled to abandon that way of proceeding, as not being at least so much to be approved of as that which he would now venture to propose to them. He confessed, however, that the objection which was urged in these papers against that kind of arbitration, when it had been proposed by his honourable and learned friends the law-officers of the Queen, did not appear to him to be really an insuperable obstacle; for he thought that,

though in ordinary cases it might not be proper for the King's ministers to submit his Majesty's right to arbitration, yet it would be a very different thing for them, to do so when they had received the instructions of the House of Commons to that effect. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him, then, that the objection, whether a valid one or not, was no question in the latter case. On the whole, he had considered the adoption of this mode of proceeding to be fraught with so many objections of an extreme and perhaps insuperable nature in themselves, and that in its issue there was some uncertainty as to the result when it should have been carried into execution, that he felt it better to adopt another mode of proceeding. He would frankly confess that he then thought of another course, and that was an address to her Majesty: (Hear, hear.) and, undoubtedly, its nature, if they would have the goodness to allow him previously to state the objects he had in view, would more fully appear from the wording of the motion which he held in his hand. He had been induced to adopt this measure from several considerations; but he ought, perhaps, to take this opportunity of sincerely begging pardon of the chair and of the house, for most unwillingly trespassing upon their indulgence. (Cheers.) The delay had been occasioned by receiving yesterday a message from her Majesty which required his utmost and immediate consideration. (Hear, hear.) It was of a nature to call for, perhaps, some variation in his proceeding: her Majesty's message required that he should very gravely reconsider all the modes of proceeding to be adopted, and the objects which he had in view. He wished that he could say (for he must here be candid), that it held out any hope to him of her Majesty's acquiescence in any of those objects. (Hear.) But it was due to himself to state, that that might have arisen from his not having had any opportunity of explaining to her Majesty what objects he really had in view. Her Majesty must have received any information about them in that uncertain way in which persons must sometimes receive it; and being this uncertain, it had been possibly erroneous information. (Hear.) The course, however, that he had finally determined on, was that of moving the resolution he held in his hand, the object of which was, that her Majesty might be prevailed upon, under all the circumstances of the case, to waive those minor differences that appeared, in a great degree, to be already done away with, and that her Majesty would be content to waive what remained of those differences upon the ground and principle which he would now beg leave to explain. Honourable gentlemen must remember that the two material points of difference between the illustrious parties in the conferences, the protocols of which were before them were, the recognition of her Majesty as Queen of England, at foreign courts, and the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy. It was universally acknowledged that, under all circumstances, the difficulty of conceding the first of these points to her Majesty would be a very great and perhaps an insuperable one, namely, the giving to her Majesty that general acknowledgment at foreign courts, which should entitle her to appear there as Queen of England, while she was not recognised in that character at our court. Now, without stating those circumstances which must present themselves at once to every man's mind, it would be enough for him to appeal to that which must be notorious: the difficulty of conceding such an acknowledgment must suggest itself to every individual who had ever turned his attention to these subjects; in short, to every one who was better acquainted with the observances of court “etiquet-

te" than he himself was. But in answer to the suggestion of this difficulty, it was at last stated, that it was not so much for her personal gratification as for her Majesty's honour and dignity that the request had been made. It was said, that if any one foreign court were pointed out where her Majesty should be so received, that would have the effect of showing that her Majesty was recognized as Queen of England. Her Majesty's legal advisers inquired "whether the same objection would exist to the public introduction of her Majesty at some one court, where she might fix her residence, if she waved the claim of introduction at foreign courts generally." This proposition was at first objected to, but appeared to have been afterwards, upon more mature consideration, admitted: and he would say, that it gave him very sincere pleasure to find that the King's ministers having re-considered the proposition, assured to her Majesty "every suitable respect and attention within the particular state in which she might think fit to establish her residence (the Milanese or the Roman States having been previously suggested by her Majesty's law officers), but it must rest with the Sovereign of such state what reception should be given to her Majesty in that character." And this must of necessity be the case, as they could not prescribe to any foreign Prince what must be the sort of reception which he was to give to the Queen; so that this point of difference might be considered as in some degree, if not entirely, got rid of. The next difficulty was that, of the restoration or her Majesty's name to the Liturgy; and although he did not, after much reflection, ascribe, perhaps, so much importance to this point, as he had done at first, yet he was far from undervaluing its weight. He could say, however, upon deliberation, that it did not strike him as affecting any religious view of the question: and he must add, that it had been a great relief to his mind, that it was divested of this consideration. No person thought more highly than he did, of the mention of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy. He did think there was something truly honourable in such a circumstance; and especially when it occurred in that admirable form of worship, and those unalterable forms of prayer which so eminently distinguished the Protestant religion as practised in this country (hear); but yet more especially as it occurred in that beautiful form of supplication where all distinctions of men in some degree were forgotten, as if it were supposed that they all appeared before their Creator under that equal and common character, a just sense of which was the best preparation for their general destiny. He held it an honour to be in any way connected with such a form of prayer; and he was of opinion that the mention of a name in it was the best and surest way of causing due honour to be paid to the party which enjoyed so signal a distinction. He well remembered having heard, upon a recent occasion, the head of the Protestant church himself enlarging upon the subject of these prayers with an eloquence and a feeling in which, if he could have borrowed them from that eminent prelate, he (Mr. Wilberforce) would have not failed to enforce his own observations upon the attention of the house. He believed it had been the ancient usage and common rule of the Liturgy to pray for each of the royal personages, separately naming them: this, he admitted, had been the custom. But he did not think it could be contended that her Majesty was in fact omitted in the prayer; for if in the prayer the words used were, "the King and all the Royal family," her Majesty must be considered, he should apprehend to be one of them, and consequently to be included. (This observation excited some symptoms of risibility throughout

the house.) He wished hon. gentlemen would be as frank in one instance as in another; as sincere in the expression of their concurrence with him, when their opinions agreed with his, as they had just been unequivocal in testifying their dissent from him. (Hear.) In this hope he would ask them, whether any one of them at church had ever heard "the Royal family" mentioned without thinking of the Queen? (A laugh.) He granted, at the same time, that the omission of her name might be, as it had been, very reasonably objected to, because it was a very powerful argument for the other side. He understood, too, that it had been usual to pray for (and sometimes by name) other members of the Royal Family. For example, it had been usual so to designate the heir-presumptive to the crown, as was commonly done in the case of the heir-apparent. The Duke of York was the heir-presumptive to the crown; but with that real and unaffected kindness, and that feeling of candour and simplicity which marked all the actions of that illustrious individual, his royal highness, if he had been rightly informed, had wished and permitted that his name should be left out of the service. He meant nothing by these observations, except that it could not be correct that her Majesty was not excluded from the prayers of the congregation. The best proof of all this was, that such had been the opinion evidently held on this subject upon both sides throughout the conferences: (Hear, hear.) and therefore, whatever grounds for their requisition his hon. and learned friends might assign as on legal and constitutional principles, he should still contend that the restoration of her Majesty's name was not a point to be insisted upon on religious principles. And this was proved,—the very papers proved it: they showed that in the first place, (as he might, and indeed ought to mention,) this was not supposed to be one of the particulars that was to be conceded, until it was stated in the course of the conferences, by the King's servant, that this was not one of the propositions which had been originally submitted to them; that it was not, in the first instance, made the subject of consideration for the King's law-officers and servants by her Majesty's legal advisers. It was not until they came to matters of minor moment, after treating subjects of the greatest difficulty—it was not until they had got to that part of their labours, that her Majesty's legal advisers felt this to be a point of that great importance which they subsequently ascribed to it. (Cries of hear, hear, from the ministerial benches.) He did not, however object to the argument of those gentlemen, for it was their argument; and his hon. and learned friends would allow him to say, that it might be very proper for them, as the legal advisers of her Majesty, to urge different points, in that character, which, as members of parliament, they would possibly look at in a different way. The passage in these papers which he was about to read, for the purpose of showing that the subject had been argued not simply in a religious point of view, was this—"After further discussion upon this point, it was agreed that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh should report to the cabinet what had passed, and come prepared with their determination to the next conference." That conference regarded the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy. (Here the honourable member read one or two other extracts from the protocols.) From these it appeared, that it was not so much in a religious, as in a legal view, that the point had been insisted on. And they were perfectly right in that because their argument was offered in in vindication of her Majesty's character. The conferences were then employed in arranging the affairs of the official

introduction of her Majesty to foreign courts. Now he must say, that those who disagreed with him just before in saying that this circumstance of the Liturgy was not to be considered in a religious point of view, would find some difficulty in shewing how that other point of introduction could ever have been considered in the light of an equivalent, if the matter of the Liturgy, were to be so considered as they held it. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly the argument might have been a very ingenious one; and there was hardly any case which ingenious arguments might not be brought to support. The more ingenuity in such cases, the more honour to those who sustained their arguments by it (A laugh). But the fact, as he stated it, was a second time alluded to. The law-officers of the Queen, adhering to the same point of the Liturgy, demanded some concession by way of equivalent. This, therefore, was the point granted; and a great relief to him it was; for he really had felt that to be the most difficult and important point of all which regarded the religious view that he had at first supposed was to be taken of it. He was not ashamed to say, that he had all along felt it to be so. He considered that her Majesty was intended to be prayed for in the Common Prayer, as a member of the Royal Family, or not at all. Undoubtedly she was so remembered by the present terms, although it was not quite in so respectful a way as if she were mentioned by name. All his desire was to avoid the horrors of that fatal green bag! (A laugh, and cries of hear.) The laughter of gentlemen around him only showed, that when the mind had once imbibed a ludicrous association of images, it would still retain it, even under the most serious moments. (Hear.) For himself, if he had unknowingly and involuntarily joined in that laughter, he could only say, that though there might be a smile on his lips, there was a pang at his heart, while he contemplated the deplorable consequences which must ensue if the contents of that bag should ever be examined. But there was one part of these conferences which gave him consolation in the midst of his distress: there was something which cheered and consoled the dreary prospect that lay before him—a ray of comfort which illuminated that appalling darkness that had hitherto pervaded this melancholy subject. (Hear.) When he found mention made of the recognition of her Majesty's rights, and the vindication of her character, it directly struck him—what recognition of her rights—what vindication of her character—could be more effectual or more honourable, than that she should receive from the House of Commons, from the Parliament of this country, the assurances that, if she would make a sacrifice of her feelings, upon a point which had been made one of the grounds of the differences that had prevented accommodation, it should not be construed into any abandonment of her rights, any concession of her cause, any departure from the principle of her defence, but as a sacrifice made to the anxious desires of the country, and to the expressed wishes and authority of parliament? He begged all honourable members to consider maturely what would be the consequences of the rejection of of his motion—that there was no alternative but an inquiry; it must be fairly confessed, too, that the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy would not be a very intelligible mode of explaining and making known to foreign countries where that Liturgy was not used, that her Majesty was restored to her rights and dignities, for such an explanation would not apply even to Scotland. However intelligible it might be in this part of the kingdom it would be perfectly inapplicable to others. Here then was the chief point to which he was anxious to draw the attention—of the house—whether or not, inasmuch as it

might be fairly supposed that her Majesty's object, and her just object, was that she should be free from all stigma upon her character when it should be said that it clearly appeared that in abandoning what she now claimed she had yielded to the desire, or to use her own words, to the authority of parliament, it would not in truth amount to a most honourable discharge, in the most forcible way from any supposed imputation. It was highly to the praise of the Queen that she had already shown so great a deference for the opinion of parliament. Such a sympathy ought always to exist, and the more it was found in the breasts of princes, the more it redounded to their honour. Those monarchs had ever been the most feared abroad and beloved at home who had most accommodated themselves to the avowed wishes of parliament. (Hear, hear, hear.) True it was that her Majesty was not a native of this country, but he was sure that there was enough English stuff in her composition to induce her to make some sacrifices of feeling—not of character—for the sake of securing the good opinion of the vast majority of her subjects. (Cheers.) He could not avoid expressing his ardent hope that gentlemen would calmly reflect upon the state in which the country would find itself if this motion were not adopted. If it met with the concurrence of the house, and were finally successful, oh! what benefits might not result from an amiable adjustment! He should, indeed, reckon himself the most fortunate man that ever lived to be the instrument of such an arrangement. One thing he entreated the house to bear ever in mind—that it was now left only to a choice of evils; and, if some objections might be urged to his present proposal, it would be well to consider if others, and a thousand times more serious objections, did not exist to any other course of proceeding. Let the evils on the one side and on the other be contrasted—for comparison they would not bear: if the inquiry were pressed to its termination, they would be incalculable. On a former night an hon. friend (Mr. Brougham), with the utmost degree of force and impressiveness (perhaps greater than any other man possessed), had adverted to the amount and extent of those evils; but the statement of them, eloquent as it was, was far below their reality. He (Mr. Wilberforce) would not attempt to specify them, because he felt quite incompetent to the task; nor would he attempt to throw ideas upon the house from which they must turn away with disgust, and to which he still hoped neither the minds nor the imaginations of a single man, woman, or child in the country, would yet be exposed. (Hear, hear.) If, on the other hand, the motion he suggested were adopted, her Majesty might say, that much had been granted, though perhaps much had been withheld; but what had not been obtained had not been kept back in consequence of any reluctance on her part to assert her rights and maintain her character. And here he was in fair bound to state, that the courage, magnanimity, her Majesty had displayed during these transactions, might well stand her instead of the point she might abandon. (Hear.) Indeed, instead of boldly meeting even courting investigation, she withdrawn or shrunk from it, the case would be different; but as no man would dream of charging the Duke of Wellington after all his services, of cowardice; so no man, after the line of conduct the Queen had pursued, would for a moment think of accusing her of hesitation or fear in daring the most inquiries (Cheers). After the due and respect she had already expended for the opinion of parliament, no mind could put any interpretation at the best upon her compliance. On the contrary, her Majesty, in his view, only still endear herself to the country by suppressing her own feelings.

yielding to the anxious and earnest wishes of the House of Commons. If he lingered upon this point longer than some might deem necessary, it arose from a conviction that he pleaded the case so weakly that he was unwilling to omit any thing that might produce the desired effect. If, however, there were any deficiency in his arguments, it would be supplied by the contemplation of that dreadful alternative that awaited the rejection of his motion. If it were dismissed, nothing remained but the prosecution of that dreadful inquiry. Let the house duly consider the unknown evils that must attend it, the recriminations by which it must be followed, and the long train of consequences affecting at once the dignity of the crown and the best interests of the empire. (Continued cheers.) In this respect the King, the Queen, and the Parliament, had but one common cause, and the course he recommended was that most calculated to avert the common calamity. (Hear.) Should he fail—a result he could not contemplate without the deepest pain—he should at least have the consolation of knowing that he had done his utmost. He conjured the house to examine and weigh the subject with patience and impartiality—with that feeling which seemed to have actuated the parties engaged in the conference—with a view, if possible, to prevent that fatal inquiry which he dreaded, not so much for the sake of the illustrious parties as for the welfare and morals of the whole community. Without detaining the house further, he would move the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this house has learned with unfeigned and deep regret, that the late endeavours to frame an arrangement which might avert the necessity of a public inquiry into the information laid before the two houses of parliament, have not led to that amicable adjustment of the existing differences in the Royal Family which was so anxiously desired by parliament and the nation.

“That this house, fully sensible of the objections which the Queen might justly feel to taking upon herself the relinquishment of any point in which she might have conceived her own dignity and honour to be involved, yet feeling the inestimable importance of an amiable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when such large advances have been made towards that object, her Majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the House of Commons and forbearing to press further the adoption of those positions on which any more

with him in thinking that her Majesty's true dignity and real honour could never be better promoted or supported than by preventing that fatal inquiry which it was the object of his motion to render unnecessary. (Cheers.)

[Evening Mail, June 23.]

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 21.

INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Hume wished, before the court separated, to draw the attention of the directors to a subject of deep importance. He had, for a considerable time past, received letters from officers in the different presidencies, stating the inefficient number of European officers in the Company's service. He had a list of seven battalions, of 1,000 men each, employed in the Mahratta country, which had no more, from the commandant to the adjutant, than six European officers to each battalion. Every man who had seen service in India, who knew how much European officers were looked up to, and how great an effect their influence had on the general discipline of the army, must see the immense importance of having as great a number of officers as possible. This was the more necessary, when they considered the ravages to which Europeans were exposed by the diseases of the climate. He had seen an ensign march in charge of 500 men, and that too against an enemy; and he had heard of a whole battalion marching under the command of one European officer, all the others being sick. He considered the efficient state of their army to be paramount to every thing; and whatever patronage might be created, by adding to the number of officers, ought not, he submitted, to stand in the way of the alteration. This was the feeling of every one he had consulted on the subject, particularly of officers who had served in India. The system of the Company's army was completely different from that of his Majesty's force. In the king's service, when any individual was placed on the staff, the appointment was immediately filled up; but in India, many military men were called on to occupy active civil situations, whose places were not filled up. There was also, he must observe, a great want of assistant-surgeons: a circumstance the more to be deplored, when they recollected the sickness that had recently appeared in India. Having said so much on this subject, he would offer a few remarks on the course of education adopted at the college of Fort William. The *Micheamus* examination had not been yet received, but he wished to draw the attention of the court to that which took place in August last. The governor-general, on that occasion, impressed on the minds of the students, “the necessity of cultivating, sedulously, the Hindoostanee language,” which appeared to him (Mr. Hume) to be very much neglected, although it was the general language of the country. What he stated, three or four years ago, was unfortunately realized, as was clearly proved by the result of that examination. He had then ventured to state, that, if Hindoostanee were more attended to in this country, it would be found extremely beneficial to the young gentlemen on their arrival in India; but, unfortunately, much time was wasted on other studies that ought to be devoted to the acquirement of Hindoostanee. To facilitate the study of that language, they had an opportunity of employing Dr. Gilchrist, whose merits, as an oriental scholar, were above all praise. (Hear!) The noble marquis, in his discourse, delivered at the August examination, says:—

“The only degrees of honor conferred this year are two, both for proficiency in the Bengalee language. The number last year was four; all in the Bengalee language; so that in two successive years no degree of honor has been conferred either in Persian or Hindoostanee, or in any other language than Bengalee.

“I am at a loss to account for this undue preference to the provincial language of Bengal; at the sacrifice of those more extensively useful languages, the Persian and Hindoostanee.

“I am apprehensive that the name of the language must mislead the students at the preparatory college of Haileybury destined for the Bengal presidency, under an erroneous supposition, that because they are nominated to Bengal the language of that province is the one which they should take the greatest pains to acquire. A short experience in this country, gentlemen, will show you that they have done wrong who have neglected the study of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, in order to devote their principal attention to the Bengalee.

“I trust that you will not misunderstand me, nor suppose that I undervalue a knowledge of the Bengalee language.

“To those who serve in the province of Bengal, it is indispensable as a qualification, but Persian and Hindoostanee are not less necessary even in Bengal.

“Such, therefore, as wish to obtain employment in Bengal, but without relinquishing the honourable eminence of being qualified for employment in every part generally of the territories under this presidency, should endeavour to obtain a competent knowledge of Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee.

“They, again, who wish preferably to be employed in the provinces beyond Bengal proper, should understand, that if they confine themselves to the study of two languages, the Persian and Hindoostanee are those which they will find most generally useful: the Hindoostanee for colloquial purposes, the Persian for correspondence and business conducted in writing.”

He hoped, that in future, due attention would be paid to those studies which would be really useful, instead of money and time being wasted by the young gentlemen, on the acquirement of that which was little better than a shadow. The time, he trusted, was not far distant, when no individual would be sent out to India, either for the military, medical, or any other service, who, before he left the shores of Britain, had not attained an elementary knowledge of the Hindoostanee language. It was as ridiculous to send out individuals, wholly unacquainted with that language, to India, as it would be to depute a number of Englishmen to administer the affairs of Germany. A person sent to India, and ignorant of the language, could not be useful. He might join a battalion of sepoys; but he would be just as well understood by a corps of

Germans. The unfortunate affair at Talneir was entirely owing to the English officers being unacquainted with the Hindoostanee tongue. Had those who entered the five wickets (which were all thrown open, the place not having been stormed) understood the language of the parties in the fort, that lamentable catastrophe would not have taken place. The parties did not understand each other at all; and yet the knowledge of a few phrases would have answered every purpose. An hon. member who held a distinguished situation in Bengal must be well aware that our countrymen were sometimes unfortunately put on trial for their lives, in consequence of acts occasioned by their ignorance of the Hindoostanee language. He himself recollected one unfortunate occurrence, which took place on board a vessel, owing to the circumstance of a young man, of a hot temper, being unacquainted with the language of the crew. If, instead of sending out persons who were so badly qualified, they were placed for a month or two under Dr. Gilchrist, the Company would derive very essential benefit, from the alteration. The late chairman deserved the thanks of the proprietors for the facilities which he had afforded to Dr. Gilchrist. If the Company merely provided that highly-gifted individual with a room or hall, in which he might impart to individuals, about to leave England for India, whether intended for the legal, physical, or medical department, a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee tongue, it would be found of the highest advantage, & the expense would not exceed 2 or £300. Instead of that, they had the governor-general complaining, that those gentlemen who went out had paid all their attention to the Sanscrit and Bengalee, and almost entirely neglected the language that was generally spoken.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that some years ago his hon. friend had complained of the small number of cadets that were sent out to India, and his representation had produced a very good effect; for, in consequence of it, the directors sent out a considerably greater supply that season, than he believed, they originally intended to do. He had no doubt that the directors looked with a vigilant eye to the necessity of keeping up a large body of officers. They must feel and act on that principle, knowing how much the government of India was a government of opinion. He felt most strongly, that their security would always depend, in a considerable degree, on their constantly having a great number of well educated, and intelligent Company's officers. With respect to education, he was not disposed to say one word about the college. His opinion on that subject he had formerly stated; and that opinion he still retained. He wished that the Hindoo language was more generally cultivated, since it was of very great importance to the good government of India. Therefore, it would be a most advantageous circumstance, if some means were contrived, by which all individuals going out to India, in the Company's service, might be enabled to acquire a knowledge of it. A matter of great importance had been effected, by the establishment of Dr. Gilchrist in the neighbourhood of that house. It had enabled a vast number of persons, who had not the opportunity before to study the Hindoostanee language with success. He knew many young gentlemen and cadets, who had begged of Dr. Gilchrist to receive them in his room, and to let them partake of his studies, with which he most cheerfully complied. Indeed he never knew a more kind, intelligent, or liberal being; and certainly no man could be more transcendently qualified to teach what he professed. He really believed, that he would give instruction gratuitously, rather than withhold it. If a gentleman said to him, “I am a proprietor, and wish you to forward this young man in oriental studies,” from that moment the door would be open to him, without any other expense, but the purchasing a few books. Surgeons, lawyers, divines, military men, had applied to Dr. Gilchrist for instruction, and, in the course of two months, they went out to India, with the means of making themselves understood by the natives. Others were put in possession of a perfect mode, by which, during the voyage, they were enabled to secure for themselves the convenience of colloquial intercourse, when they were put on shore. These advantages were owing to a recent arrangement; and if, by any enlargement of Dr. Gilchrist's system, they could encourage all their servants, lawyers, medical men, and divines, to go out to India, acquainted with the established language of the country, it would be highly beneficial. It was in their power to effect this object. They had scarcely to do more than to say, “it is our pleasure,” and it will be done. It was of importance to see whether they could not impart this species of instruction to that large class of their servants who could not go to Haileybury, where none but writers were admitted. If some little additional pay would enlarge the number of these advantages, he did not think any person would express an opinion, that such an expense was incurred in vain.

Mr. Hume said, he had received letters from a respectable member of the medical establishment in Bengal, stating that two gentlemen, who had been under Dr. Gilchrist, the one eight, the other nine weeks, had made such proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, that they were about to take the care of the naval hospital the week after their arrival. Now, when he went out, it was six months before he could undertake such a duty. This did not arise from want of application on his part, but because he had not the advantage of Dr. Gilchrist's system; his mode of laying down the rules by which the Hindoostanee was acquired being very plain and simple. If every cadet were placed in the same situation, they would have a most efficient service; and this great advantage could be procured at the expense of £300. All he wished for was, that Dr. Gilchrist should have a convenient hall, in which he might instruct his pupils. His pride and glory consisted in his means of extending knowledge; and, he was sure, a gift of £10,000 would not please him so much as an establishment of that kind.

An hon. Proprietor observed, that a knowledge of the Hindoostanee was indispensable in India; and, therefore, every thing ought to be done to facilitate the acquirement of that language. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had observed, that the calamity at Talneir was occasioned by the officers not understanding Hindoostanee. He fancied that the officers on that duty were king's officers, and of course they had not the same opportunity of attaining a knowledge of the language which the Company's officers possessed.

Adjourned, sine die.

ANECDOTES.

Addison was perfect good company with intimates; and had something more charming in his conversation than I ever knew in any other man; but with any mixture of strangers, and sometimes only with one, he seemed to preserve his dignity much; with a stiff sort of silence.—Pope.

Lord Dorset used to say of a very good natured dull fellow, “Tis a thousand pities that man is not ill-natured; that one might kick him out of company.”—Pope.

Sir Isaac Newton, a little before he died, said; “I don't know what I may seem to the world, but, as to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.”

The Archbishop of Cambray often said, that “of all the Protestant Churches, the Church of England alone could do any thing in disputing with the Catholics: the Calvinists,” says he, “have made themselves harmless enemies, by holding their fatality; and the Lutherans have disarmed themselves of one of their chief weapons, by their doctrine of consubstantiation.”—R.

In one of Dryden's plays there was this line, which the actress endeavoured to speak in as moving and affecting a tone as she could:

“My wound is great, because it is so small!”

and then she paused, and looked very much distressed. The Duke of Buckingham, who was in one of the boxes, rose from his seat, and added, in a loud ridiculing voice.

“Then 't would be greater, were it none at all!” which had so strong an effect on the audience, (who before were not very well pleased with the play) that they hissed the poor woman off the stage; would never bear her appearance in the rest of her part; and (as this was the second time only of the play's appearance) made Dryden lose his benefit night.—Lockier, Dean of Peterborough.

[Dr. Swift lies a-bed till eleven o'clock, and thinks of evil for the day].—L.

In the coffee-house yesterday I received a letter, in which there was one word which consisted of but one syllable, and that syllable of but one letter, and yet the fellow had contrived to have three false spellings in it.

The English abroad can never get to look as if they were at home. The Irish and Scotch, after being some time in a place, get the air of the natives; but an Englishman, in any foreign Court, looks about him as if he was going to steal a tankard.—L.

No one will ever shine in conversation, who thinks of saying fine things. To please, one must say many things indifferent, and many very bad.

Large common-placing teaches one to forget, and spoils one for conversation, and even for writing.

At a convent (I think it was of Benedictines), at Caen in Normandy, they keep an exact *terrier* of all the lands, which formerly belonged to the monks of that order, in England; in hopes it may be one day of use to them.—Mr. Clarke saw the writings in their possession.

The arm behind the Laocoon, was begun by Michael Angelo, and he left it unfinished, “because, (as he said), he found he could do nothing worthy of being joined to so admirable a piece.” It lies there as a testimony of the superiority of the ancient artists over the best modern; for, of all the Modern Sculptors, Michael Angelo is universally allowed to be the best.—F. at the Belvedere in the Vatican.

Selections.

CAUSE FOR MOURNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

I believe you are old enough to recollect, at least I do, when young Ladies were satisfied with water or small beer at their meals, and often left the solitary glass of wine which they took with the Gentlemen, hob-nob, half unfinished on the table when they retired; not to drink any strong liquor, was then not a matter of duty, but of course; it was a thing never dreamed of by a young unmarried woman, and even matrons never went beyond a second glass of port.

But now a greater liberty prevails in this respect, which I conceive is owing to the great majority of genteel families frequenting Cheltenham, &c. &c. at some period of every year. The public tables there bear a strong analogy to the tavern where the glass circulates more freely, and the pleasurable fatigues of the day demand more copious reflection than are required by the quiet round of domestic duties.

Whatever may be the case, the fact certainly is, that women in the better classes now drink more than they used to do. Many delicate females are a solutely prescribed porter and wine, and the robust, who can bear both these powerful stimulants, are no longer averse to them from a consciousness of being able to bear up against their inebriating effects.

Nor has this change of regimen in the opinion of some produced any bad effects. The rank of beauty, instead of being thinned, are rather increased in the number of rosy recruits, and that *mauvais honte*, and invidious concealment of the charms with characterised the belles of the olden time are now completely done away, and a greater portion of the personal attractions of our fair country women is now displayed, than at any former period, owing, it may be presumed, to the more general use of wine, which has the unfeeling effects of opening the heart to boundless liberality.

Sometimes, however, the cup too much breaks in upon the harmony of the domestic circle, and a drunken wife makes the husband tremble for the fate of his family—when the habit is inveterate, I know of no cure, but the incipient symptoms may be repressed, at least they were in one instance by a friend of mine, whose better half was more than partial to the bottle.

After a copious libation on the preceding night, Mrs. ———, on coming down to breakfast found her husband already in the room, in a pensive attitude, and in deep mourning: she started back, and then forward, with a good deal of animation, and laying her hand upon his arm, exclaimed "Tom's dead." (Tom was his eldest brother, who was in a declining state of health). "No, my dear Tom is worse, but not dead." "Well, it can't be helped," resumed the Lady, "but for whom my dear love are you in mourning?" He shook his head ruefully, but made no answer, her curiosity, greatly excited, was at last wound up to the highest pitch by the entrance of the footman, who came to tell his master that the tailor was in waiting to take his directions for the mourning of the servants—the servants! Good Heavens, my dear Charles, what is all this—I must, I will know!—"Why then my love, I must inform you, since you are so anxious upon the point, that the preparations about to be made are in honour of a much valued friend of yours, who expired last night." "Last night! and how came I to know nothing of the matter—how cruel not to be told a syllable of such an interesting event."—"Not know the fact," exclaimed her husband, "why you struck the fatal blow yourself—your respectability died at half past twelve, and it was your own hand that inflicted the murderous wound."

To mistake the allusion any longer was impossible, and fortunately, for the Lady, she had feeling and good sense to profit by the judicious hint of her husband—not a syllable more was said on either side, nor did she during a long life ever repeat the transgression.

As the mourning scheme succeeded so well in this instance, it is possible it might be equally efficacious in others—at least it can do no harm to try it before harsher methods are adopted, which must and ought to be employed in this case, where forbearance is cruelly of the most aggravated nature. Excessive drinking in a woman unfits her for all those duties which she is imperatively called on to fulfill; ruins her health and renders her example destructive; undermines her due influence in her family, and sanctions the waste and the riot of her servants; and in the long list of injuries she commits, not the least, is the laceration of her husband's feelings, the ruin of his peace, and not unfrequently the compromise of his honour.

I remain your very humble servant,

T. T.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

Notwithstanding the weather has been so unfavourable, these beautiful gardens have been well attended. The principal waiters are dressed in scarlet livery, which has a very respectable appearance. The Band (composed of the best performers belonging to the Opera House, Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres,) is a very excellent one Mrs. Bland was loudly eulogised in a Scotch Ballad. "I canna, munna tell ye," and a Comic Ditty addressed to the Gentleman, "Take a hint." Mrs. Austen is a very good singer, and Miss Povey warbled "Sweet Robin" beautifully. Mr. C. Taylor has some good Comic Songs, Mr. Collyer several pretty Ballads; he was obliged to repeat one, "Fair Maid of Loman." Mr. Shaw has a very fine bass voice, wonderful compass and power; his song of "A magnum of wine" was very effective.

A new Finale, written by Mr. Parry called "The merry London cries," was highly applauded. The following lines, admirably sung in imitation of a ballad singer, by Mr. Taylor, to the tune of "Scots wha ha'e," were loudly cheered:—

"Britons, listen to my lay,
Now your loyalty display,
Nor be falsely led astray;
Better times will come.

Name the land where you could be
Half so happy, half so free,
As where reigns sweet liberty,
England is her home."

Madam Sacqui stands as high as ever.

Spoken at the opening of the Dinapore Theatre.

Oct. 16, 1820.

As the young eagle, when on some bold height
He first prepares his new fledged wing for flight.
Trembling surveys the rugged horrors round;
And scarce dares lift his pinions from the ground;

Till bolder grown, a Sire's example won,
He darts with native vigor to the Sun.
Thus we, unskilled to soar, the public gaze,
Too weak to bear undazzled by the blaze,
Cannot but tremble,—till your fostering eyes,
Confirm our strength, and teach us how to rise,
Tho' here no Roscius will your breast alarm,
No Kean convulse you, and no Gordon charm;
Tho' here no Siddons passion will impart
A pang, more dear than pleasure, to the heart!
Tho' here were vain to seek a Kemble's rage,
Or e'en the talents of Calcutta's stage:—
We'll not despair, if you but bid us live;
We give but little, but our *all* we give,
These our attempts to cheer an Indian day,
To chase the leaden gloom of spleen away;
To grace with fancy's gems, and flowery strife,
The graver attributes of human life.

Without your aiding voice and kindling smile,
Vain were our labors all, unsweet our toil,
To you we bow, we plead in humble strain,—
O, grant our prayer! we cannot plead in vain.
To noble bosoms, Heaven has taught to feel,
The well-meant efforts of the humblest zeal.

PRICES CURRENT.

	R. Q. R.
ACALCARA, per md.	19 0 00
ALKALI, per Surat Candy 22 md.	20 0 00
ALMONDS, per Surat md. of 44 seers	4 2 00
ANCHORS, per cwt.	25 0 00
ARRACK, Colombo, per Gallon	1 1 00
In Town,	
BEER, Hodgson's, per hhd.	136 0 00
BEETLENT, white Malny, per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	40 0 00
Malabar White, Bombay Candy.	40 0 00
Red,	50 0 00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort, per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37 1/2 lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	40 0 00
BOTTLES, per dozen	2 1 00
BRIMSTONE, per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	80 0 00
Stick, Europe Ditto	100 0 00
CAMPOR, China, per S. md. of 42 seers	35 0 00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4, per bolt.	28 0 00
" 5 to 8, "	16 0 00
CANVAS, Bengal, best	16 0 00
Ditto Twine,	
CARDAMUMS, Malabar, per Surat md.	65 0 00
bar Europe. M. of 42 seers	00 2 25
CASSIA, China, per pound	none
Somatra,	
Buds,	
Malabar,	
CLOVES, Eastern, per Surat md. of 42 seers	62 0 00
Bourbon, none	60 0 00
COCHINEAL, good, per pound.	15 0 00
COFFEE, Mocha none, per Surat md.	19 0 00
Bourbon,	none
Java,	none
Rajapore,	16 0 00
COIR, Amenda, Garbled, Cd. of 21 Mds.	70 0 00
Laccadive,	32 0 00
Ceylon,	35 0 00
Malim,	68 0 00
COPPER, Sheathing, per Cwt.	67 0 00
Plate,	65 0 00
Bolts,	65 0 00
Japan,	65 0 00
Persian,	21 2 00
COPRAH, Bombay candy 22 mds.	42 0 00
COPPERAS, Mocha, per Surat maund	2 1 00
Brazil,	2 0 00
CORDAGE, Patent, per cwt.	30 0 00
" " " " " "	34 0 00
COTTON, Ahmoed, per Surat Cd.	00 0 00
Ditto Toomil, of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	00 0 00
Bowringhur,	000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,	000 0 00
Limree Wudwan,	000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,	000 0 00
Kutch,	000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,	000 0 00
Mangroole & Fore, none	000 0 00
Rajapore,	160 0 00
CUREAT, per Surat maund	7 0 00
CUMMIN, Seed, Bengal, per Surat maund	7 0 00
DAMMER, Malacca, per S. Cd. of 22 mds.	25 0 00
Ditto boiled	32 0 00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	
1st sort, Europe Market Surat maund	60 0 00
2d ditto, China	50 0 00
3d ditto,	42 0 00
GALL NUTS, E. M. per Surat maund	25 0 00
GHEE, Canchy, per Bombay maund	7 2 00
GINGER, Bengal, per Surat Cd. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40 0 00
GRAM, Surat, per Cy. of 8 Parah	21 2 00
Bowringhur, & Guga,	22 0 00
GUM, Arabic, garbled, per Surat Candy	15 0 00
Arabic,	1 0 00
Gamboge,	
Galbanum,	
Olibanum,	
Myrrh,	
GUNPOWDER, per lb.	2 0 00
GUNNEE, Patts, per 100	12 2 00
Ditto Bags,	11 2 00
Ditto Twine,	
HEMP, Koncan, per Bombay Candy	60 0 00
Ghaaty, per Ditto	55 0 00
Northern, per Surat Candy	50 0 00
HINGRO, Europe Market, of 44 seers	11 0 00
HING,	52 0 00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market, per S. md.	90 0 00
IRON, Swedish Square, per Surat candy	63 0 00
Ditto Flat,	64 0 00
English Square,	48 0 00
Ditto Flat,	45 0 00
Ditto Bolt,	45 0 00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, per cwt	15 0 00
4 a 10,	
Hoops, per cwt.	11 0 00
Kentledge, per cwt.	2 2 00
LEAD, Pig ditto, Rs. per cwt.	11 0 00
Sheet, " " "	10 0 00
Red, " " "	11 0 00
White, " " "	15 0 00
China, " " "	13 0 00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar, none, per	0 0 00
MACE, good, per pound	3 0 00
MUHJEET, per Surat md.	7 0 00
Mocha,	6 0 00
Bussorah,	6 0 00
NAILS, Copper, per cwt.	64 0 00
Ditto Brass,	45 0 00
NUTMEGS, per lb.	2 2 00
OIL, Coconut, 1 sort, per Bombay md.	4 0 00
Ditto Jengely, Ditto ditto	5 0 00
PADDY, per Moora 25 to	35 0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed, none, per B. md.	0 0 00
Black, " " "	32 0 00
Green, " " "	6 0 00
Yellow, " " "	6 0 00
Red, " " "	6 0 00
Blue, " " "	16 0 00
PEPPER, Malabar, per Bombay candy	140 0 00
Bhatcole, " " "	145 0 00
Eastern, " " "	140 0 00
PEEPUR, per S. maund	6 3 00
Mool, per ditto	6 3 00
PITCH, per barrel	15 0 00

PROVISIONS Irish, } None per Tierce	90 0 00
Bengal, } " "	80 0 00
PUTCHOCK, } per Surat maund	13 2 00
QUICKSILVER, Rs. per Surat maund	36 0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort, per Bag	6 2 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do. do. do.	6 1 00
Ditto Moongy, do. do.	5 2 00
Ditto Cargo, do. do.	5 0 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil, per pound	35 0 00
Mocha, " " "	30 0 00
SAGO, " " " "	2 0 00
SALAMMONIAC, " " " "	25 0 00
SALT, Rock, per rash	150 0 00
SALT PETRE, " " " "	1 0 00
SANDAL WOOD, 1 sort per Bombay candy	180 0 00
SHELL, M. Pearl, Cwt.	13 0 00
SILK, Nankeen, (per pukka seer)	16 0 00
Ditto Canton, 15 seers to a B'bag md.	15 0 00
Ditto do. 2, do. do.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 3, do. do.	13 0 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort	13 0 00
SPIRITS, Brandy, per gallon	3 0 00
Hollands, " " "	2 2 00
In Cases, " " "	none
Bengal Rum, in bond, per Gallon	1 1 00
STEEL, in Tubs, " " "	12 0 00
Bundle, " " "	6 0 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal, per Surat maund.	27 0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort, per Bag	26 0 00
Ditto, 2 do. do. do.	23 0 00
Ditto, 3 do. do. do.	23 0 00
Ditto Batavia in (per md. 4 1/2)	none
Cannister, " " "	5 3 00
Ditto China in Chest, of 41 seers	5 2 50
Ditto 2 sort, " " "	5 0 00
Ditto 3 sort, " " "	9 0 00
Candy Chinchu, (of 48 1/2 seers)	8 0 00
do. Canton, " " "	7 2 00
do. 2 do. " " "	7 0 00
Ditto 3 sort, " " "	30 0 00
TAR, Stockholm, per Barrel	40 0 00
TERRA Japonica, per Bom. Cy.	80 0 00
Ghautee, " " "	80 0 00
Peguee, " " "	none
TIN PLATES, per box	22 0 00
in large slab, per S. md. 40 seers	18 0 00
TINCAL, " " "	10 0 00
Borax, " " "	13 0 00
TURPENTINE, " " "	0 0 00
Spirits, " " "	32 0 00
TURMERIC, Bengal, none per Surat Candy	11 0 00
TUTENAGUE, " " "	28 0 00
VERDIGREASE, " " "	1 0 00
VERMILLION, China, per paper	16 0 00
VITRIOL, Blue, " " "	16 0 00
WAX, Bees, " " "	16 0 00
WINE, Claret, English, per dozen	40 0 00
Port, " " "	18 0 00
Madeira, 1 sort, " " "	800 0 00
WHEAT, Jumboosier, per Cd. of 8 Parah	23 0 00
Ditto Red, " " "	23 0 00
Hansia, White, " " "	22 0 00
Rajapore, " " "	22 0 00
Bengal, " " "	4 0 00
Spanish Dollars, per 100	224 0 00
German Crowns, per 100	213 0 00
Venetians, per 100	501 0 00
Gubbas, per 100	491 0 00
Freight to London, £ 5	very little.
to China, " " "	
to Bengal, " " "	

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

BOMBAY.

AUGUST 1st

English Invoices.	
Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100 adv.
Books, well selected,	15 dis.
Boots and Shoes,	25 adv.
Carpetting, nominal, none	10 "
Chintzes, for Furniture, no demand	20 "
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	50 adv.
Cables, " " "	10 "
" " "	25 "